VICTORIA PLACE-NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

BY

JOHN GEORGE SAXTON.

1907.

SAXTON AND BUCKIE, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
CLIFTON HILL.

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PREFACE.

In issuing this book to the public the compiler desires to say a few words by way of introduction.

The object aimed at is to provide a keynote of the past history of the State of Victoria, Australia. How far success has been attained in this direction and the measure of the book's usefulness are matters for the readers to decide.

Should errors or omissions be discovered the author will be thankful to receive suggestions and to remedy any faults that may have arisen.

The collecting of such a mass of information has been a matter of considerable difficulty and has taken a good deal of time, and thanks are due to those who in response to requests for help interested themselves in the work.

In conclusion, I hope this work may be of service as a reference book on Victorian nomenclature.

J G. SAXTON.

34 Hodgkinson Street, Clifton Hill.

Additions and Corrections.

Albacrujta.—Native, Ngelbakutya—the sour quandong.

Benalla.—Native, Benalta—big water holes. *Benalla Standard*, 1889.

Berringa.—Native, Rainbow-bird, bee eater. *The Australasian*, 2/6/'06.

Boosey.—Native, Boosi—gum.

Bondi.—Native, Boondi—described the round of the billow breaking on the coast. *The Argus*, June, 1905.

Buchan.—Native name for the bag in which the Kurnai carries various articles. Buk Kan Mungi means "bag there" or the place of the bag. *The Native Tribes of S.E. Australia*, A. W. Howitt, 1904. Instead of Scotland.

Bung Bong.—Native, a swamp. *Argus*, 3/6/'05, page 215.

Bruthen.—Native, Brewdthan—an evil spirit.

Caramook.—Native, opossum.

Colongulac —Native, small sand.

Crookayan.—Native, beard.

Crossley —After roads that cross. Named by Sir C. G. Duffy. Instead of Crossley, pioneer with Faithful.

Doomgurrim should be Doomburrim.

Dummond should be Drummond.

Dargo.—Native, Dairgo—to have patience, to wait.

Euroa —Native, Yera-o—joyful.

Evansford.—After a ford near John Evan's farm. The name was decided by a public meeting.

Great Western.—On account of it being in the Western District. A Stawell Newspaper, July, 1904.

Keelbundoora —Native, Keelbundora, eldest son of Jika Jika *The Argus*, 28/4/'06.

Kinypanial.—Native, the head of the hill.

Leura Mt.—Native, Lehuura—the nose.

Merriang —Native, plenty of native dogs. *The Australasian*, 7/4/'06.

Merrijig.—Native, good, well done.

Mitta Mitta.—Native, Mida-modunga—where reeds grow.

Neeremau —Native, a bend in a river.

Nunawading.—Native, who is coming. *The Australasian*, 10/11/'06.

Osborne.—After Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Instead of Richd. Osborne, M L.C.

Paunoomilloo.—Native, the little stream.
Purrumbete —Native, round lake.
Ram's Head.—Named by Capt. Cook. *The Argus*, 4/2/'05.
Tahara.—Native, a spring of water.
Theddora.—A tribe of blacks.
Wahring —Native, I don't know.
Waratah.—Genus Telopea. Not Gums Telopea.
Weeraugourt.—Native, dark heron.
Yangery.—Native, you sing.

PLACE-NAMES

—OF—

VICTORIA.

A

Aberdeen Hill.—Named after William Aberdeen, who had a store. It was there that Cecil, afterwards Lord Salisbury, had a glass of Sherry.

Aberdeen Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 16/10/36.

Aberfeldy.—From a place in Scotland.

Abbotsford.—From an estate of that name.

Abrupt Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 9/9/36.

Acheron.—Classical name.

Addington.—After Mr. Addington.

Agnes River.—Named after a daughter of Mr. John Gellion, pioneer.

Airey's Inlet.—G. S. Airey, brother of Crimean officer mentioned in Kinglake's Crimea.

Aitkin's Gap / " Hill.—Mr. John Aitkin, who followed J. P. Fawkner, 1835.

Alberton.—Town on Albert River named by Mr. Orr in the Singapore, after Prince Consort.

Alexander Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after son of Phillip of Macedon.

Alexandra.—Princess Alexandra, now Queen Alexandra. Alexandra Times 10/11/68, named in the year 1867.

Alphington.—Named by a former owner of property, Sir. Wm. Manning, of Sydney, after his birthplace in Devonshire.

Allansford.—J. M. Allan, pioneer, 1840.

Allambee.—Native, Yellambee—seated, sitting.

Alma.—Battle of Alma.

Amherst.—Lord Amherst.

Anakie—Native, Anyaghe—little; named by Capt. J. L. Stokes of the Beagle.

Anderson Inlet.—After Samuel Anderson, pioneer, 1836.

Anderson Creek.

Annya.— Native, Beard

Antwerp.—After city in Belgium.

Apsley.—After town residence of the Duke of Wellington.

Arapiles.—Named by Major Mitchell because it was ascended on the anniversary of the battle of Salamanca, called by the French Arapiles; it was at that battle his brother was killed. Clarke's History of Australia, page 87.

Ararat.—Named from its fancied resemblance to the Scriptural mountain.

Arcadia.—After place in ancient Greece.

Archdale.—From Archibald McDougall.

Archerton.—After W. L. Archer.

Ardonachie.- After a place in Scotland.

Argyle.—Argyle, pioneer in craft "Lady Nelson."

Arnold.—Mr. Arnold, police magistrate.

Arthur's Seat.—Named by Murray, from its resemblance to the hill at Edinburgh, 1802.

Arthur's Creek.—After Henry Arthur, nephew of Governor Arthur, who had a station near Diamond Creek.

Ascot. —Berkshire, England.

Ass's Ears.—After one of the pinnacles of the Island of St. Helana. named by Major Mitchell, 1836.

Atkinson's Mt.—Jno. Atkinson of Berrima, New South Wales.

Auburn.—Auburn House of Rev. W. H. J. Liddiard, and Auburn Road, and afterwards the ward.

Audley.—Named by Mr. Darbyshire, surveyor, after a place in Sussex, England.

Australian Alps.—First seen by Hume and Hovell, 1824.

Avenel.—Named by Mr. Hughes, pioneer, after a place of his in England.

Avoca River.—Named by Major Mitchell, July, 1836.

Avon River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 1836.

Avon River. (Gippsland)—Named by Mr. McMillan after the Scotch river, 1840.

Awonga.—Native, pigeon.

Horatio Spencer Wells from station
in 1839 on Murrumbidgee
and arrived East of Mt Buchan
in Feb 1840 and named hill Mt Ararat
because like the Ark we rested here after the
long journey"
from his Diary

B

Bacchus Marsh.- Capt. Bacchus, pioneer.

Baddaginnie.—Ceylonese for hungry belly; named by J. G. W. Wilmott, surveyor; the members of his camp were short of provisions and on the verge of starvation when Mr. Wilmott arrived in camp.

Bael Bael—Native, gum trees.

Bagshot —From a town in Berkshire, England.

Bailieston.—Scotland.

Bainbridge Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 12/9/36.

Bairnsdale.—After the name of a house of Mr. Archibald McLeod's on adjoining property. Named because of the annual birth of bairns on estate. The late Fred W. Dreverman, J.P., suggested the name, prior to 1849.

Balcombe Road.—Mr. A. B. Balcombe, pioneer.

Balla Camp. Arat a place Arat a place note Wrangarella Wrangatta Tallangatta Arawalla

Ballaarat.—Mr. Yuille had an Irish shepherd who knew but little of language beyond his native idiom, and Mr. Learmonth employed a Scotch Highlander who knew only the Celtic tongue. These two men took a liking to one another and formed a friendship. The Irishman in inviting the Celt had some difficulty in defining his place of residence, and the direction given was "Balla hut." One of the meanings of the word 'balla," in Ireland, being a main road. The words "balla hut" were easily altered into Ballaarat. (James Curtis, Ballarat.)

Ballan—Named by Mr. Robt. Von Steiglitz after a property in the north of Ireland, where he was born.

Ballark—Native. All about streams, or streams of water." The Australasian," Aug 6th, 1904.

Ballendella—Name of Native son of Turandurey, who was with Major Mitchell, 1836.

Balliang—Native Chief, well respected by the natives and noted for his politeness.

Balmoral—Balmoral Castle, Scotland.

Balrook—Native, scrub, heathy.

Bambra—Native, mushroom.

Bandyanna Range -Bandy-legged native woman named Anna.

Banyenong—Native, Banye—a burning applied to roots and scrub. Nong denotes the past.

Bangerang—Native tribe of that name.

Bannockburn—Bannockburn, Scotland.

Baranduda—Native, swamp

Baringhup—Native, Barrangoop. A turf, (Phillip's Land. By Rev. Dr. Lang, page 114).

Barker's Creek.—(Castlemaine) Dr. Wm. Barker, pioneer.

Barkly.—Sir Henry Barkly, governor.

Barmah.—Native, Paama.

Barnawartha.—Native, Barnawaitha—tall rushes.

Barp.—Native, mother, white or upland gum tree of the Avoca natives.

Barwidgee.—Native, short green mossy grass.

Barwite.—Native, Son of Beolite.

Barwon River.—Named by Mr. Wedge after Kondak Baarwon, a native chief—means magpie, 1835.

Bass's Straits.—Discovered by Bass 1797, named by Governor Hunter at the request of Capt. Flinders.

Batesford.—Thos. Bates, pioneer, 1837.

Baynton.—Dr. Thos. Baynton, pioneer.

Barrabool.—Native, an oyster.

Bayswater.—Named after Mr. J. J. Miller's birthplace.

Bayup.—Native, a kind of gum tree.

B. B. Creek.—After an incident on the Woods Point gold field.

Beaconsfield.—Lord Beaconsfield.

Bealiba.—Native, Beal—red or flooded gum tree.
Ba—creek.

Beaufort.—Rear Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, C.B.

Beckworth.—Named by Major Mitchell after General Sydney Beckwith.

Beeac.—Native' salt water.

Beech Tree Inn.—Owned by a man named John Beech, who had a store, 1853.

Beechworth.—Named by surveyor after his native place in Leicestershire, England.

Beenak.—Native, basket.

Belfast.—Named by Jas. Atkinson after his native city.

Belvoir.—Belvoir Castle or Vale of Belvoir in Leicester, England.

Beerik.—Native, cat.

Bellarine.—Native, Balla—elbow, a camping ground.

Benayeo—Native, Benyeo—the act of throwing.

Bendigo.—Was named after a shepherd or hutkeeper in the employ of Mr. Sherrad, who was known to be an accomplished bruiser and had been called "Bendigo" after the celebrated English prizefighter of that name.

Beolite.—Native chief, father of Barwite.

Benwerrin.—Native, the long hill.

Beremboke.—Native sister (Australasian Aug. 6th 1904.)

Bernard Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after Dr. Barnard.

Berrimal.—Native, an emu.

Bepcha.—Native Bapcha—A solitary hill.

Berringama.—Native Lightwood tree.

Bessiebelle.—Named by J. G. W. Wilmott, surveyor, after Bessie Cameron.

Bethanga.—Native for weed called monanda.

Beveridge.—From Peter Beveridge, pioneer, 1839.

Bindi.—Native, stomach. (Aus. Race, Vol 3. page 541).

Billian.—Native, the bull frog.

Binginwarri.—Native, pinch gut.

Binnuc.—Native, apple tree.

Birch's Creek.—After Arthur and Cecil Birch, pioneer.

Birchip.—Abbreviation of Wirmbirchip.

Bismark.—Prince Bismark.

Bismark Mt.—Named by a German splitter on this mountain at the time of the Franco-Prussian war.

Bitchigal.—Native Quandong trees.

Bittern.—From bird of that name.

Blackburn.—G. Blackburn.

Blackwood.—Captain Blackwood of the Fly 1842 to 45.

Blakeville.—E. Blake, sawmiller.

Bland Mt.—Named by Hume and Hovell after Wm. Bland, of Sydney, who edited the journey for the expedition, 1824.

Black Dog Creek.—Is named from Mr. J. Hawdon shooting a black native dog there. (Letters from Victorian pioneers, page 47).

Black Watch Creek (Croajingolong).—The site of that wretched little fiasco known as black watch rush.

Blowhard Mt.—Named after a shepherd boy in the employ of Pettett.

Bogong.—Native, Bugong—Name of moths and grubs.

Boga Lake.—Named by Major Mitchell after Bogan Tribe of New South Wales natives.

Boloke.—Native, another fresh lake.

Bolangum.—Native, two cousins.

Bolwarra.—Native laurel tree.

Bon.—Native, knee.

Bonegilla.—Native, Bowya—deepwater.

Bonnie Doon.—Named by Thos Nixon. Suggested by Miss Dougald of Wappan, sister of Mrs. Bon of Wappan and Melbourne, after a stream in Scotland. Alexandara Times 27/10/68), and letter of Thos. Nixon.

Boola Boola- Native, four. (Australian Race (Curr) Vol. 1, page 31.)

Boolarra.—Native, twenty.

Bontherambo.—Native, a plain.

Booloit.—Native, two.

Boolungal.—Native pelican.

Boonahwah.—Native, sorrow for the loss of something.

Bonshaw.—After the home in Scotland of the wife of John Winter. (Vic. and its Metro. Vol 2 page 320).

Boomah.—Native for large kangaroo. (Austral English, (Morris).

Boorack.—Native, no not so.

Booran.—Native ant.

Boorhaman. Indian Boorah—old man, old, decrepid, beggar.

Booriyaloak.—Native spring, saltwater.

Boorong.—Native name of tribe.

Boorongie.— ,, trees.

Boorp.— ,, heard.

Boort.— ,, smoke.

Boosey.— ,, Boosi—gum

Bormbeet.— ,, muddy, dirty water.

Boroondara.—,, shady place, where ground is thickly shaded, dark.

Borung.— ,, Mallee Scrub.

Bourke.—Sir Richard Bourke, Governor New South Wales.

Bowen.—Governor Bowen, Victoria.

Boweya.—Corruption of Bough Yards.

Bowman's Forest.—W. Bowman, overlander.

Box Hill.—Named by Mr. Clisby, and others after a suburb of London.

Bradford.—England.

Bramburra.—Name of chief.

Branxholme.—Scotland.

Braybrook.—England.

Brewster.—Edward Jones Brewster. 1839. First Barrister.

Briarty's Hill.—Robert Briarty, pioneer.

Bridgewater.—England.

Bridgewater Cape.—Named by Grant in the Lady Nelson. Dec. 4, 1800.

Briggs Bluff.—John Briggs, a pioneer.

Bright.—After John Bright, Member of British Cabinet.

Brighton.—(First known as Waterville) Brighton, England. Named by Dendy. (Rev. Dr. Lang, page 88).

Brim.—Native, a spring or well with water.

Brimboal.—Native, the ear.

Brim Brim.—Native, milk, women's breasts, spring of water. (Australian Race. Vol. 1, page 7.)

Bringalbart.—Native, sandy spring.

Brit Brit.—Native plover.

Britannia Range and Creek.—After gold diggings of that name.

Broadhurst Creek.—Broadhurst, pioneer.

Broadwater.—Sussex, England.

Brocket.—Brocket Hall, England.

Brodribb River.—Hon. W. A Brodribb, pioneer.

Brooklyn.—New York.

Brownhill (Ballaarat).— After Wm. Brownbill, who discovered gold on the road to the Gong Gong.

Broughton's Creek.—After Mr. Broughton, assistant Commissary General of New South Wales, named by Hume and Hovell 1824.

Browns.—Named after John Browne, pioneer.

Bruarong.—Native Burorong—neither flower nor fruit.

Bruk Bruk.—Native oak tree, swampy oak.

Brunswick.—Named by W. F. Rucker after George Brunswick Smyth, Commandant of mounted troopers of the colony.

Bruthen.—Native, after its appearance from a distance.

Bryant Creek.—After John Bryant, pioneer, 1839.

Buchan.—Scotland.

Buckland.—After John Buckland, pioneer. This diggings was discovered by Andrew Block, of Preston, and his nephew. "Vic. and its Metro." vol. ii, page 737, and by others that it was discovered by Henry Pardoe, an American.

Buckley's Falls.—Wm. Buckley, the wild white man.

Buckrabanyule.—Native, Bukra—the middle; Bunyul—a hill.

Buffalo Mt —Named by Hume and Hovell, in 1824, after its appearance.

Bulgana.—Introduced by whites, means beef, meat, bull.

Bulla.—Native, two, plenty.

Bulla Bulla.—Native, four. "Australian Race," vol. i, page 33.

Bulart.—Native, grey hair, old.

Bullarto.—Native, abundance, big, fertile.

Bullumwaal.—Native, Bullum-ware—two spears.

Buln Buln.—Native, Bullen Bullen—lyre bird or pheasant.

Buller Mt.—After Charles Buller of the Colonial office.

Bundalong.—Native, being married or joined together. Native name given to the junction of the Ovens and Murray rivers.

Bundoora.—Native, Bundarra, the favourite haunt of the kangaroo.

Bungal.—Native, division, each, equal.

Bungalally.—Native, do not understand.

Bungaree—Native, Bungairie—hut or tent, also native chief, the last of the chiefs of the Sydney Tribe.

Bungeeltap.—Native, each or equal divisions.

Bungeet.—Native, a swamp.

Bungil.—Native, hunter, grass, creator, also eagle.

Buninyong.—Native, Buning, Yowang—big hill like a knee.

Bunn.—Native, tea tree.

Bunting —Dr. Bunting.

Bunyip.—Native, after the Bittern, because of its note, which the natives called Buneep or Bunyip.

Burgoyne.—General Sir John Burgoyne.

Burke.—Robt. O'Hara Burke of Burke and Wills' Expedition.

Burnell.—Native, tree.

Burnley. -Wm. Bust Burnley, original owner of property, Richmond.

Burnewang.—Named by Mr. Hunter after a friend's house in Ireland owned by Mr. Alex Burney and called Burnewang.

Burong.—Native, river.

Burra.—Native, wait, stop.

Burra Burra.—Native, the cord that bears a satchel, abrupt, busy, bye and bye.

Burramboot.—Native, a high hill.

Burrumbeet.—Native, muddy water; discovered by Dr. Thomson, Learmonth and four others from Geelong.

Burupga.—Native, shrub, acacia, argyrophiylla.

Burwood.—Dr. James Palmer built a house in 1852 and called it Burwood House, after a place in the old country, and it was from this that Burwood Road got its name. The name of the house was changed to "Amoe."

Byaduk.—Native, stone tomahawk.

Byambynee.—Native, woman.

Byjuke.—Native, kangaroo rat.

Byng Mt.—Now Mt. Alexander. Named by Major Mitchell 28/9/36.

C

Caarneck.—Native, lonely.

Caledonian Diggings.—Mr. Henry Frenchman, reporter for the *Port Phillip Gazette*, discovered and named the above after the first diggers there, who were Scotchmen. "History of Australia."—D. Blair.

Callignee.—Native, water.

Camel's Hump.—To its resemblance in the distance of a camel's hump.

Camberwell.—After hotel of that name. Named by Mr. George Eastaway after his native place, 22/4/57.

Campaspe.—Named by Major Mitchell, 5/10/36, after Alexander's favorite lady of loose character.—*Sydney Bulletin*, 17/8/05.

Campbell's Creek.—(Castlemaine) Wm. Campbell, pioneer.

Campbell Port.—Capt. Alex Campbell. The cutter Condor built and owned by Mr. Campbell of South Warrnambool. A regular trader to Port Campbell. "History of Warrnambool" by Rich Osburne, page 158.

Campbellfield.—Neil Campbell, pioneer.

Campbelltown.—Donald Campbell, pioneer.

Camperdown.

Cannie.—Native, snake.

Canterbury.—Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria.

Carapook.—Native, hill.

Carboor.—Native, bear.

Cardigan.—Lord Cardigan in the Crimea.

Cardinia Creek.—Dr. Thompson says, "I built the present house of Kardinia, native for sunrise. Kurdineu, morning."

Carisbrook.—After Caroline Bucknell, now Mrs. Joyce. Named by Mr. Bucknell.

Carlsruhe.—Named by Chas. Hotson Ebden who was educated in Carlsruhe. After the ancestral place of his family in Germany. *Australian Journal* 1874. "Early Melbourne" by Westgarth.

Carlton.—After Carlton Club, Fitzroy.

Carlyle.—Thos. Carlyle, author.

Carngham.—Native, Kurnam—home of the blackfellow.

Carool.—Native, soil.

Carrajung.—Native, a fishing line.

Carrak.—Native, magpie.

Carramballuc.—Native name of Mt. Emu Creek.

Carrum.—Native, yesterday.

Cashel.—Ireland.

Castle Donnington.—After place in Leicester, England. Named by Mr. G. W. Rusden, J.P.

Castlemaine.—Proposed by W. Johnston. Named by Capt. Wright after his uncle's estate (Lord Castlemaine) West Meath, Ireland.

Cathcart.—Sir G. Cathcart of the Crimea, 1851.

Caulfield —John Caulfield, one of the first Committee of Mechanics Institute, 1839.

Ceres.—Steamer *Ceres*, 1835.

Charlotte Plains.—After Charlotte Simson.

Charlie's Creek.—(Near Cape Otway.) After Chas. D. Hardy, son of Mr. Hardy, surveyor.

Cheltenham.—After inn of name, built about the year 1853 by Mr. Charles Whorral, named after his native place, 1854.

Chetwynd.—After G. Chetwynd, Stapylton. Named by Major Mitchell, 8/8/36.

Chewton.—Named about 8/5/1855.

Chinangin.—Native, foot.

Childers.—H. C. E. Childer, immigration agent, afterwards a Cabinet Minister of England.

Childers Cove.—Barque *Childers*, from Tasmania, wrecked 1840.

Chiltern.—Wiltshire, England.

Christmas Hills.—Heavy fall of snow one Christmas time, unusual occurrence.

Chute.—Major General Chute.

Clarendon.—Earl of Clarendon.

Churchill Island.—After Mr. Churchill of Lord Melbourne's Ministry. Named by Grant because of his kindness in presenting seeds for voyage.

Clay Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 30/8/36.

Clayton's Road.—After J. P. Clayton, a former well known sporting resident in the neighbourhood.

Clifton Hill.—Named by John Hanlon Knipe after Clifton, England

Clifton Springs.—Thos. Bates discovered the springs on his property in 1872.

Clifton Morass.—Named by Angus McMillan through nearly losing his favorite horse, Clifton, in the morass, 1840.

Clunes.—Named by D. Cameron after a farm called "The Clunes" in Iverness, Scotland.

Cobaw Falls.—Named by Major Mitchell, 1836.

Cobboboonee.—Native, to part, to separate.

Coburg —After Duke of Edinburgh, 1867. Suggested by Dean O'Hea.

Codrington.—Capt. Codrington, of the *Orion*.

Coghill's Creek.—David Coghill, pioneer; overlander in company with Capt. Hepburn.—*Sunbury News*. 28/2/03.

Cohuna.—Native, Native Companion.

Cocoroc.—Native, Corocoroc, cry of the frog.

Colac.—Native, freshwater. Discovered in 1837, while in search of Gellibrand and Hesse.

Coliban River.—Native, Kailheban, the people of the Kaiela.

Cole Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after General Sir G. Lowry Cole, an officer in the Peninsula war, 23/2/36.

Coleraine.—Named by Surveyor Bryant after a place in Ireland.

Collingwood.—After Collingwood hotel. (See book). Admiral Collingwood, second in command at the battle of Trafalgar.

Conference Point.—Conference of Surveyor-General of New South Wales and R L. Ellery, of Victoria, *re* the boundary of the States of Victoria and New South Wales.

Congupna.—Native, perch.

Connewarren.—Native, fresh lake.

Connewarre—Native, Black Swan.

Coongulmerang.—Native, a succession of small flats.

Connewirrecoo.—Native, Connee—forehead, Wirrecoo—tea tree.

Conran Cape.—Capt. Conran.

Cook Point.—Robert Cook.

Coolebarghurk.—Native, Coole—water, Bar—rocky, Ghurk—creek.

Cooper Mt.—Horatio Cooper, who lived near Bundoora. Arrived in 1837. His bullocks were employed to carry Governor Bourke from Melbourne to Geelong.—"Victoria and its Metropolis." vol. II, page 422.

Coorajee.—Native, doctor, priest.

Cooramook.—Native, opossum.—"Australian Race," vol. III, page 478.

Coornburt.—Native, chain,

Coornmill.—Native, serpent, snake.

Cope Cope.—Native, Gope Gope—drain all the lakes in the vicinity.

Copper Mines.—From old copper mines in the vicinity.

Coradjil —Native, salt lake.

Coranderrk.—Native, very good place to live.

Costerfield.—After miners named Coster and Field.—" The Goldfields of Victoria, 1862."

Corangamite.—Native, bitter. Discovered by J. N. McLeod and party in 1837

Corio. - Native, Coraiyo, Kohrioh, Corio—sandy.

Cowa.—Native, mountain. " Grampians."

Cooroopajerrup.—Native, news of water.

Cotterill. - Mr. H. Cotterill, pioneer.

Cotton's Point.—John Cotton, pioneer.

Cowes.—Isle of Wight.

Cowie's Creek.—J. A. Cowie, who arrived in the *Norval*, 1835.

Cowley's Creek.—Edward Cowley, Camperdown.

Cowwarr.—Native, mountain.

Craigie.—John Craigie, of Glenmona.

Cravensville.—A. M. Craven, M.L.A.

Crawford River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 22/8/36, after General Crawford, of the Light Division.

Cressy.—Cressy in France. Originally known as D'Averney's Inn.

Creighton's Creek.—W. A. Creighton, pioneer.

Creswick.—John and Henry Creswick, pioneers.

Crossley.—Crossley, pioneer with Faithful.

Croajingolong.—Native, go east.

Croxton.—England.

Crowlands.—England.

Cudgewa.—Native, Cud-ya-wa-da—skin of kangaroo.

Cudgee.—Native, skin of kangaroo.

Cundare.—Native, spring.

Cunninghame.—R. A. Cunninghame, of Maneroo.

Curdie's Inlet and Creek.—Dr. Curdie, who explored it 1839.

Cut Paw Paw.—Native, Koort-boork-boork—clumps of sheoak.

D

Dandenong.—Native, Tanjenong.

Darkbonee.—Native, Peppermint Gum tree.

Darlingford.—Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Victoria.

Darlot's Creek.—J. M. Darlot, pioneer.

Darnum.—Native, parrot.

Darook.—Native, a kind of vegetable,

Darriwill.—Native, turkey or bustard.

Daylesford.—Warren Hastings' Seat in Worcester.

Dean.—Robert Dean, 1839, pioneer.

Dederang.—Native, hailstones.

Deegan Ponds.—Native, named by Major Mitchell, 7/10/36

Degraves.—Wm. DeGraves, pioneer.

Delatite—Native, devil.

Denison.—Sir William Denison, Governor of New South Wales and Tasmania.

Dennington.—Named after native place of Sir Charles Hotham, in Suffolk, England.

Derril.—Native, the boundary or limit of a native's territory.

Derrimut.—Native chief who was buried in Melbourne Cemetery.

Derwent Jacks.—Named after Derwent Co. of Tasmania.

Devil's or Delatite River.—Named by John Hunter after seeing a corroboree upon its bank the night he camped there.

Dewrang.—Native, high, lofty.

Diamentina Spring.—Named after Lady Bowen. (Geographical Society of Victoria, vol. viii, page 44.

Diamond Creek —Because the water was so bright at the bottom, and contained crystals of various shapes.

Dight's Falls.—Chas. Hilton Dight, M.L.C. Discovered by Mr. McIntyre.

Diggora.—Diggory's hut.

Dimboola.—Ceylonese, hot. Named by J. G. W. Wilmott.

Dingee.—Native, star.

Disappointment, Mt.— Named by Messrs. Hume and Hovell, 9/12/1824, because of disappointment in not seeing Port Phillip.

Discovery Bay.– Named by Major Mitchell, 20/8/36.

Docker's Plains.—Rev. Mr. Docker, pioneer.

Docker's Hill, Richmond.—Rev. Mr. Docker, pioneer.

Doctor's Creek.—After Dr. Roland, pioneer.

Donald.—After W. Donald, pioneer. "Stawell, past and present," by Ord, page 75.

Doncaster.—After a place in Yorkshire. Named by John Robert Wilson (native of Yorkshire) who built the hotel. "Victoria and its Metropolis," vol. ii, page 744.

Doodwuk.—Native, a round lump of earth, in swamps.

Dooen.—Native, the limit of a circular piece of country.

Doogolook.—Native, frogs.

Doolam —Native, black swamp.

Doomgurrim.—Native, lizard.

Doutta Galla.—Native, wife of Jika Jika.

Dowling Forest.—Mrs. W. J. T. Clarke's maiden name; Elizabeth, daughter of George Pyke Dowling.

Drajurk.—Native, reeds, bulrushes.

Drik Drik.—Native, limestones, lime.

Dromana.—After a town in Ireland.

Drung Drung.—Native, spoiling.

Drumdlemara —Native, bottle.

Drummond. —Professor Drummond.

Dummond's Point.—After an old resident.

Dryden's Hill.—Edward Dryden, pioneer.

Drysdale.—John Drysdale, pioneer.

Dumbalk.—Native, bleak, chilly, frosty.

Dueran.—Native, waterhole.

Dundas.—Henry Dundas, (Lord Melville).

Dundas Range.—Named by Major Mitchell, 14/9/36.

Dunkeld.—In Highlands of Scotland.

Dunmore.—Ireland. (Great dark mount).

Dunolly.—After Dunollie House at Dunollie Castle, the home of McDougall.

Dunnawalla.—Native, brackish lake.

Dunneworthy.—After Judge Dunne. Named by J. G. W. Wilmott, because he was a worthy judge.

E

Eaglehawk.—After an eaglehawk that followed a party of four persons, James Morris, Wm. Bates, Mark Edebayne and Wm. ——, told by James Morris, of Collingwood, a very old colonist, 17/12/03.

Eaglepoint.—After an eagle's nest formed in a tree at the cliff. Named by Commissioner Tyers who had his residence there.

Echuca.—Native, meeting of the waters.

Eckersley Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell.

Eddington.—Capt. John Eddington, pioneer.

Edgecombe.—Lord Mount Edgecombe.

Eganstown.—John Egan, pioneer.

Egerton.—Mr. G. Egerton, pioneer, 1839.

Eildon.—Eildon Hills, Scotland.

Elephant Mt.—Named after its appearance. Major Mitchell called it Mt. Clark.

Elgar's Special Survey.—After a West India merchant.

Ellinging. —Native, brow, forehead.

Eliza Mt.—After Mrs. Batman. Named by lieutenant on board the *Rattlesnake*, 1836

Elmore.—Gloucester.

Elphinstone.—Mounstuart Elphinstone, attached to Wellesley's staff in India.

Elsternwick.—(German) Elsternwick. Means—Elster, magpies; Wick, harbor or estuary. When the place was first known magpies were numerous.

Eltham.—After a town in Kent, England.

Elysian Flat. —Named by prospectors from the floral beauty of the scene, about the year 1857.

Emerald.—Named by Rev. Dr. Bleesdale. Suggested by the fact that precious stones were found in the creek.

Enoch's Point.—Named after Enoch Hall, an early digger.

Epping.— After Epping Forest, England.

Epsom.—England.

Ercildoun.—From the old keep on the Scottish border. L. Learmonth's ancestor, Thomas the Rhymer.

Erskine Falls.—J. A. Erskine.

Essendon.—From Mr. Essendon King, an old resident of the district.—*The Melbourne Guide Book*, 1895, page 63.

Estcourt.—J. B. B. Estcourt.

Eumana.—Native, dormant, sleeping.

Euroa.—Native, Yera—O joyful.

Evansford.—After a ford near Evans's, decided by a public meeting. Mr. John Evans, farmer, or Evansford hotel.

Evelyn.—Wm. J. Evelyn, M.P., 1849 to 1857, for Surrey West, England, Member of the House of Commons.

Everard Cape.—Mr. John Everard, M L.A., 1870.

Expedition Pass.—Named by Major Mitchell after his expedition which stopped here to make repairs, 29/9/36. Near this place (Golden Point) was the Mount Alexander diggings, 1851.

F

Faithful Creek.—Mr. George Faithful, pioneer.

Faraday.—Professor Faraday, a friend of Major Mitchell's.

Fassifern.—After an estate in Scotland.

Fatigue Mount.—Named by J. L. Stokes, R N., after Count Strzelecki's fatiguing journey. "Discoveries in Australia," by J. L. Stokes, R.N., pages 427, 428.

Fenton's Creek.

Fiery Creek.—The creek was dry for twenty miles, the bed of the creek smoking as if on fire, this being the origin of the name. —"Letters from Vic. Pioneers," Thos. Chirnside, page 237.

Fitzroy City.—Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy, Governor N. S. Wales.

Fitzroy River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 28/8/36.

Fingola.—Native, Murray river.

Flaxman Bluff.—John Flaxman, pioneer, 1839.

Flemington.—John Wood Fleming, 1837. Born on the site of the Flinders-street railway station, corner Swanston-street.

Flinders.—Captain Flinders.

Flynn's Creek.

Follett.—Sir Wm. Follett.

Footscray.—After Foots Cray, on the river Cray, Kent, England.

Forbes.—Rev. J. Forbes, Presbyterian minister.

Foster.—John Foster, of "Heart Run."

Fosterville.—Hon. Henry Foster.

Franklin Mt. } From Sir J. Franklin, Governor of Tasmania, after
Franklinford } a visit paid by him.

Frankston.—Named after Chas. Franks, who was murdered by blacks while serving out food to them. Was buried in the Flagstaff Gardens, 1836.

Fryerstown.—Mr. Donald Fryers, shepherd on Kennedy's station, 1851.

Futters Range.—Named by Major Mitchell, 14/10/36, after a successful colonist.

Fyansford.—Mr. Foster Fyans, police magistrate of Geelong.

G

Gabo Island.—Native way of saying Cape Howe.

Gambier Mt.—(South Australia). Named by Grant, in the *Lady Nelson*, 1800.

Gannawarra.—Native, supposed to refer to wild geese.

Gap. (Aitkins).—John Aitkin, pioneer, *Endeavour*.

Garibaldi,—General Garibaldi.

Gardiner's Creek.—John Gardiner, pioneer, 1835.

Garlicks.—One of the pioneer parties who found the Ballaarat goldfields, 1836.

Garvoc.—Contraction of the word Garvock given to the mount now called Warrnambool. Named by Major Mitchell, 1836.

Gatum Gatum.—Native, boomerang.

Gavan Duffy (Kilmore East).—Sir C. G. Duffy.

Geelengla.—Native, spring.

Geelong.—Native. Jillong was named by Sir. R. Bourke after hill on which it stands, 1837. Is said to mean white sea bird, or curlew.—" Vic. and its Metropolis," vol ii, page 149.
Geelong—Native, go west. From list supplied from Gippsland.

Geera.—Native, a leaf.

Gellibrand.—Joseph Tice Gellibrand, ex-Attorney General of Tasmania.

Gembrook.—Suggested by Rev. Dr. Bleesdale from the fact of precious stones found in its creeks.

Gerang Gerung.—Native, Gerung.

Gipps Land.— Discovered by Angus McMillan, and named by Count Strzlecki after Sir George Gipps, Governor of N. S. Wales.

Gilderoy.—A fancy name, after the Hon. D. Gillies.

Gisborne.—Henry Fysche Gisborne, 1st Com. of Crown Lands, Private Sec. to Gov. Bourke, a son of a Member of British House of Parliament.

Glenelg River.—Lord Glenelg, Sec. of the Colonies. Named by Major Mitchell, 31/7/36.

Glenferrie.—W. H. Glen, Music Warehouse, Collins street, Melbourne. Peter Ferrie, 1841.

Glengarry River.—After one of Angus McMillan's party. Now known as the La Trobe.

Glenisla —Named by Mr. Simson from an island in Scotland.

Glenny Islands.—Named by Grant, in the *Lady Nelson*, after a friend in London.

Glenroy.—Named by Duncan Cameron after his native place in Inverness, Scotland. Almanac, 1841.

Glenthomson.—A. T. Thomson, pioneer.

Gnarkeet.—Native, Noranket.

Godridge.—Mr. H. Godridge, pioneer.

Golden Point —Gold was first discovered in Bendigo at this place, 1851.

Golden Point, Chewton.—The site of the Mt. Alexander diggings, 1851.

Goldie.—Brigadier Goldie, of Crimea, 1855.

Goldsborough.—Named after gold, the precious metal. The streets were named after things associated in gold mining—pick, shovel, &c.

Gong Gong.—Native, Gang Gang, kind of parrot.

Goldsmith Lake —Adolphus Goldsmith, M.L.C., pioneer.

Goornong.—Native, excrement. "Australian Race" (Curr) vol i., page 33.

Gonzaga.—The name of a princely family of German origin.

Goroke.—Native, magpie.

Goulburn River.—Named by Hume and Hovell, 30/12/1824, after Colonial Secretary, Frederick Goulburn, a brother of a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Gowar.—Native, a high hill.

Graham Mt.—Hon. Jas. Graham of View Hill run.

Grampians.—Named by Major Mitchell, 1836, after supposed resemblance to the one in Scotland.

Grange Burn.—Named by Major Mitchell, 11/9/36.

Grant Cape.—Named by Lieut. Jas. Grant after Sir Wm. Grant, his relative.

Grant Mt.
Granton. } After Hon Jas. Macpherson Grant.

Grant (County).
Grantville. } Jas. Grant, Lieutenant of the *Lady Nelson*.

Grassdale.—Named by Mr. Coldham.

Great Western.—After steamer of that name.

Gracedale.—From Grace Vale, now Dr. Grace Vale, Ballaarat.

Greendale.—Was named by Thos. Nixon, surveyor, because it was a beautiful hollow bounded by green hills with the Dale Creek in the centre. Named after one of the early settlers Dale or Doyle.

Green Hills.—Near Penshurst, named by Edward Bell.

Green's Pinch.—Ed. B. Greene, contractor for mails, 8/7/1848; or John Green, 1841.

Greenock Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 26/9/36.

Greensborough.- After Mr. Green who owned the original allotment

Gre Gre.—Native, the lagoon called Swanwater.

Grenville.—Lord Grenville.

Greta.—From place in England, means great water

Gritjurk.—Native, mosquito.

Guildford.—From place in England.

Gunbower.—Native, Cambowro, means tortuous.

Gringegalgona.—Native, micturate in a tussock.

Griffith's Point. } Capt. Griffiths, pioneer.
Griffith's Island. }

Gorong.—Native, oven. "Smythe's Aboriginals of Victoria," vol. i, page 233.

Gundowring.—Native—Gudda, water.

Gunyah Gunyah.—Native of N. S Wales, rude hut. Same as Mia Mia of Victorian blacks.

H

Haines.—Hon. Wm. Clark Haines, M.L.C.

Hallam's Road.—Wm. Hallam, storekeeper.

Hallett's Creek.—After Hallett, (Groom and Hallett) Don Flat run.

Hall's Gap.—C. B. Hall, pioneer.

Hamilton.—Scotland.

Hampton.—D. B. Hampton.

Hanson South.—Sir Richard D. Hanson, acting Governor for South Australia.

Harcourt.—Means: Har, a city; court, a mountain. Lord Harcourt.

Hard Hills.—From the difficult working. "Western Victoria."—Bonwick, 154.

Harp of Erin Hotel (Kew).—Probably built and occupied by J. Delaney.

Havelock.—General Havelock.

Hawksburn Hotel.—Jas. Whilock, 19/4/54.

Hawthorn.—Lieut. Hawthorne, of the British frigate *Phantom* or *Electra*, that arrived in Hobson's Bay 1852 or 1854.

Hawthorn Bridge.—The site of Palmer's Ferry.

Healesville.—Hon. Richard Heales, Chief Secretary, 1859.

Heart, P.R.—Named from finding a heart cut out of the turf by the natives.

Heidelberg.—Named by "Continental Brown," auctioneer, after "Heidelberg" in Germany. *Rolf Bolderwood*, page 128.

Helendoite.—Named by surveyor J. G. W. Wilmott, was in want of a parish name and asked would Helen do it. Helen was a friend of his.

Henry Point.—Schooner *Henry*, 1837.

Henty.—James Henty, pioneer.

Hepburn.—Capt. John Hepburn, pioneer, overlander from Sydney, 1837.

Herbert Mt.—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

Hesse Mt.
Hesse Point } Hesse with Gillibrand, pioneers, lost in the bush.

Heywood Hotel.—Was established here by Mr. Evans as early as 1839, but for many years it has been conducted by Mr. Bilston who succeeded Mr. Edgar.

Hicks Point.—Lieut. Jas. Cook, R.N., *Endeavour*, 1770, after one of his Lieutenants.

Hindmarsh.—Rear-Admiral Hindmarsh. Named by Edward John Eyre, 1838, Gov. of South Australia.

Hinnomungie.—Native, Hinno, class of food. Mungie, food.

Hiscocks Gully.—After Mr. Hiscock who found gold there.

Hobson's Bay.—Capt. Hobson, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake.*

Hochkirch.—Named by Prussian immigrants.

Hoddle's Creek.—Robert Hoddle, first Surveyor General of Victoria who explored the river Yarra, passed this place, and built a bridge, 1845.

Holden.—Geo. Kenyon Holden, Private Sec. to Capt Hobson. Ascended and named by Sir Richard Bourke, Gov. of N. S. Wales.

Homewood.—Mr. Jas Homewood and Elizabeth Homewood, pioneers.

Hope Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell. The hill of hope.

Hopetown.—Lord Hopetoun, Gov of Victoria.

Hopkins River.—Named by Major Mitchell after Sir John Paul Hopkins.

Horsham.—Named by Mr. Darlot, 1848, after a town in Sussex, England.

Hotham Mt.—Explored and named by Baron Von Muella after Sir Chas. Hotham, 1847.

Hotspur Mt.—Character in Shakespeare. Named by Major Mitchell, 10/9/36.

Howe Cape.—Named by Captain Cook, R.N., after Admiral Howe.

Howqua River.—Said to have been called by carters who camped and boiled their billies of "tea called Howqua."

Hughes Creek.—Mr. Henry Kent Hughes, pioneer.

Huon Lane.—Mr. Chas. Huon, pioneer.

Hutton Springs.—Mrs. Hutton, wife of Professor Hutton, of New Zealand.

I

Illawarra.—Native, home by the sea. *The Australasian*, Oct 1st, 1904.

Indented Head.—Named by Capt Flinders, in the *Investigator*, from peculiar look of three little hills upon it, 1803.

Indi River or Murray River.—Native, indoo, you.

Ingliston.—Peter Inglis, pioneer.

Inverloch.—Sir Henry Loch, Gov. of Victoria.

Ivanhoe.—Which takes its name from the estate bought by a lucky bullock driver, M. Pender, with the price of the proceeds of his Melbourne blocks. The *Melbourne Guide Book*, 1895, page 65.

Inverness Hotel.—Was erected by one Kennedy who owned a section of land. *The Sunbury News*, April 9th, 1904.

J

Jackson Creek.—Wm. Jackson, pioneer, with Batman, 1835.

Jacob's Gully.—North of Bendigo. After a party of Germans.

Jacob's Hill.—John Jacobs, Springvale, 1868.

Jallakin.—Native, kangaroo rat.

Jallukar.—Native, the valley between the Grampians, "Sierra Nevada," and the Victoria Range.

Jamieson.—Archibald and Robert Jamieson, pioneers.

Jeetho.—Native, detach, send away, dismiss.

Jeffcott.—Sir J. Jeffcott, 1845.

Jemmy's Point.—Jemmy, a native from Mancroo, N. S. Wales, who accompanied McMillan, 1839.

Jerrywarook.—The white lake of Major Mitchell.

Jika Jika.—Native chief, Jaga Jaga, one of those mentioned in the Batman Treaty with the natives.

Jilpanger.—Native, skylark.

Jim Crow Ranges } —(Now known as Mt. Franklin.) Named by
Jim Crow Creek } Capt John Hepburn. Capt. Bacchus, who accompanied him, asked what name should the ranges have, and Hepburn replied: Jim Crow, after a popular song.

Jindivick.—Native, burst asunder, consume.

Jirnkee.—Native, cascade.

Jirrah.—Native, kangaroo.

Joauna River.—Ship wrecked 22/9/43, traded between Launceston and Belfast. *Geelong Advertiser*, 1/10/43 Mrs. Johanna Jellie, aged 78, daughter of John Cassidy, arrived from London, 1835, his vessel, the *Joauna*, named after Mrs. J Jellie. The *Age*, 31/8/04. Wrecked between Cape Otway and Moonlight Head. "Ten years in Australia," Rev. D. Mackenzie, M.A., page 130.

Johnstone Park. Geelong.—Named after R. de B. Johnstone, M.L.A., Mayor of Geelong.

Jolimont.—Name of wooden house brought out from England by Gov. LaTrobe, named by Mrs. LaTrobe. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol. i., page 191.

Jones Bay.—F. Jones of Lucknow.

Joyce Creek.—Named after Messrs. Joyce, pioneers.

Jumbuk.—Native, converse. Also it is said that the name was introduced by white people and meant sheep. "Australian Race," vol. i., page 15.

Jumbunna.—Native, conference, colloquy, discourse.
Jung Jung.—Native, spoiling.

K

Kaanglang.—Native, snake.

Kalk.—Native, wood, bone.

Kadnook.—Native, flat.

Kalingur.—Native, blue mountain.

Kalkallo.—Native, Kal Kal—tomahawk.

Kalkee.—Native, bone, wood.

Kangaroo Flat.—From an old man kangaroo coming down one Sunday and was captured by the diggers.—"Journal of Pioneers and Old Residents," (Castlemaine.) No. 2, page 14.

Kangaroo Ground.—Beyond these streams the kangaroo run.

Kalimna.—Native, beautiful.

Kaneira—Named by Mr. Breen, the surveyor, after a man named Kiniry.

Kara Kara.—Native, gold.

Karkarooc.—Native, sand.

Karook.—Native, day.

Katamatite.—From creek called Catamateet.

Katyil.—Native, water.

Keelalac.—Native, cockatoo.

Keelbundoora.—Native, Keelo—hungry), Bundoora—favorite haunt of the Kangaroo.

Keilambete—Native, Kill-om-beitch—A yellow scum on the water.

Keilor.—Gaelic, plenty.

Kennedy Lake.—After D. Kennedy, pioneer.

Kennedy Ck.—Named by Hume and Hovell, 1824.

Kerang.—Native, a parasite. Named by A. M. Campbell, J.P.

Kergunyah.—Native, silent camp.

Kew.—After hotel of that name built by O'Shannassy, 1854. "Vic. and its Metropolis," 1854, vol. ii, page 676.

Keysborough.—By Mr. Keys, pioneer. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol ii, page 740.

Kiata.—Native, Summer heat.

Kiewa.—Native, sweet water.

Killara.—Native, always there.

Killawarra—Indian, the place of the fort.

Kilmore.—Ireland.

Kinglake.—Alex. Wm. Kinglake, author of the celebrated history of the Crimean War, 1863-87.

King (Lake).—Named by Count Strzelecki after his friend, Admiral P. P. King.

Kincaird, Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after a peninsular friend.

King Parrot Ck.—Named by Hume and Hovell, 7/12/1824, after having observed for the first time during their journey the bird of that name.

Kirrak —Native, kick with the foot.

Kiryrie.—Native, acid.

Knowsley.—Lancashire, England.

Koetong.—Native—Koo-ong, Coo-ee, a camp.

Kolora.—Native, fresh lagoon.

Kongwak.—Native, catch, to stop.

Konnepra.—Native, name of a lagoon,

Koolomert.—Native, a little bird.

Koondrook.—Native The Murray river at this place twists like a snake. Named by Mr. Watson, 1875.

Koonoomoo.—Native, a large plain adjoining.

Koonawarra.—Native, swan.

Koorangie.—Native, kangaroo.

Kooreh —Native, old man kangaroo.

Koorool.—Native, that will do.

Koorooman.—Native, kangaroo, cattle. "Australian Race," vol. i, page 28.

Kooroc.—Native, sand.

Koork.—Native, blood.

Koo Wee Rup.—Native—Kowe, water; werup, black fish.

Kooyonkoot Ck, or Gardiner's Ck,—Native, wild fowl. By John Gardiner, 1837.

Kooyong, Kooiyong, or Korong.—Native, camp or resting place. "Australasian," May 31, 1902, page 1255.

Koort Koort Nong.—Native, land crabs.

Korak.—Native, kangaroo.

Kornong.—Native, excrement, a brook, a creek.

Koroit —Native, kangaroo, fire.

Korumburra.—Native, maggot. For the common blow fly, which is a yellow bottle. "Austral English," Morris.

Korong.—Native, boat, canoe. Native camp or resting place.

Kosciusko, Mt.—Named by Count Strzelecki to its fancied resemblance of the patriot's tomb at Cracow, 1840.

Kotupna.—Native, kind of grass to make nets.

Koyuga.—Native, a plain in the midst of a forest.

Krambruk.—Native, a sandy place.

Kulkyne.—Native, wood.

Kurraca.—Native, crestless white cockatoo.

Kurraan.—Native, a white cockatoo.

Kurruk.—Native, throwing stick.

Kuruc-a-ruc.—Native, the croak of the frog. "The Australasian," May 27, 1905.

Kyabram.—Native, thick forest.

L

Laanecoorie.—Native, Larne Gurra—a turn of the waters. "Weekly Times," June 1st, 1872, page 12; or Lar-ne-kooreh, resting place of the kangaroo.

Lady's Bay.—Named by Lieutenant Wishart after vessel of his, *The Lady of the Lake.*

Lah.—Native, a stone.

Lalbert.—Mr. Jabez Ham explored into the Mallee, came upon plains and a sheet of water, named it L'Albert.

Native, Laal, a creeper which grows on the Mallee. Bit, the knot at the end.

Lal-lal } Native, the dashing of the waters. Lal, creek or crevice.
Lal-lat } Laal Laal, falling of water.

Laang.—Native, liang—teeth.

Lancefield.—Named by Dunsford after a place of that name in Devonshire, where he came from.

Langi Logan.—Native, Langi—home of. Logan, pioneer.

Langi Ghiran.—Native, Langi—home of Ghiran, black cockatoo.

Landsborough.—Wm. Landsborough, explorer, 1861-2.

Lang Lang.—Mr. Lang, pioneer.

Larpent.—After vessel which brought out the early settlers of this place. "Western Victoria," by James Bonwick, page 14.

Latrobe River.—Named by Count Strzelecki after Gov. Latrobe.

Launching Place.—Once the terminus of flat bottomed boats used on the Yarra when packing was an industry.

Lauraville.—Francis Laura Hardy, wife of Mr. J. Hardy, surveyor; named by the latter.

Layard.—Mr. Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Leaghur.—Native, Lea—the teeth. Gorh—blossom of the box tree.

Learmouth.—Thos. Learmouth, pioneer.

Ledcourt.—Native, Led—sharp, a spear point.

Leichardt.—Dr. Ludwig Leichardt, explorer.

Leigh River. } Named by J. H. Wedge, 1835, after John Leigh,
Leigh Road } pioneer, 1841.

Leongatha.—Native, teeth, dental.

Lillimur.—Native, lillima—bone.

Lilliput.—James Gulliver named his homestead Lilliput in 1845. ("Gulliver's Travels.")

Lillydale.—From popular song called Lillydale, composed by Henry Claywork. Named by John Hardy, surveyor of the township.

Linlithgow.—Named by Major Mitchell, 9/9/36.

Lindsay.—Sir Patrick Lindsay.

Linton (Parish).—A. Linton, pioneer.

Lintons (Township).—Mary Linton, owner of Emu Hill homestead.

Liptrap Cape.—Named Lieu. Grant, R.N., in *Lady Nelson*, after John Liptrap, of London, Dec. 9th., 1800.

Livingstone Creek.—John Livingstone, pioneer, who pitched his camp here.

Loddon.—Named by Major Mitchell after its resemblance to the little stream at home, (Berkshire) 8/7/36.

Longerenong.—Native, split, the dividing of the waters.

Longwood.—After residence of Napoleon at St Helena.

Lonsdale Point.—After Capt. Lonsdale.

Lonsdale Lake.—Named by Major Mitchell after Capt, Lonsdale.

Loutitt Bay.—After Capt. Loutitt who traded along the coast and put in there for shelter.

Lowan.—Native, Brush Turkey, Leipoa ocellata. The name used for the bird in Victoria is the Mallee Hen.

Lyell.—Sir Thos. Lyell.

Lyndhurst.—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lyons.—Admiral Lyons.

Ludrick Munjie.—Native, Ludric, for a local variety of fish, Girella Simplex (blackfish).

Leeor.—A fancy name.

Lindenow.—Named by Mr. Taylor, who came from India.

Lucknow.—Named by Fredk. Stirling Jones to gratify his friend Taylor's Indian proclivities, whilst to him it recorded a hope that his luck was in the ascendant.

Lynchfield.—Mr. John Lynch, surveyor.

Lyonville.—Jas. Lyon, J.P., pioneer.

M

McAlister.—Named by Mr. Angus McMillan after his employer, L. McAlister, killed by blacks, 1841.

Macarthur.—Gov. Macarthur.

McMillan.—The explorer of Gippsland, L. McMillan.

Macclesfield.—Named by Stringer, who came from Macclesfield, in Cheshire.

Macedon.—Named by Major Mitchell after Phillip of Macedon, at the time he saw Port Phillip..
Called by Admiral King, Gniburrh.
Called by Hume and Hovell, Wentworth.

Mackenzie River.—Named by Major Mitchell after Capt. Mackenzie, 20/8/36, who was suddenly immersed in the stream.

Mackinnon.—N. McKinnon, farmer, Oakleigh, 1868.

McIntyre.—After J. McIntyre.

Macorna.—Native, wild geese.

Mahkwallok—Native, cry of frogs.

Maiden's Punt. (Echuca.)—James Maiden, postman, 8/7/48.

Maidstone.—After place in Kent, England.

Maindample.—Native, womans' breasts "The Paps."

Major's Creek —After Major Mitchell.

Majorca.—From island in Mediterranean Sea.

Mallanganee.—Native, another pine hill.

Maldon.—From town in England.

Mallee.—Native, thicket.

Malmsbury.—Earl of Malmsbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Malvern.—Malvern Hill Estate. Named by Judge Skinner after Malvern (England). Sir James Lorimer, councillor, October, 1877, suggested the name in place of Gardiner. "The Australasian," 19/12/03.

Mandurang.—Native. Corruptive form of Munndorong—large black cicada. "The Australasian," 12/4/02.

Mangalore.—Named by Colonel Anderson after a place he resided at in India. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol. ii, page 328.

Mansfield.—From town in Nottingham, (England).

Mardan.—Native, bewail, calamity, unhappy.

Marida Yalloak.—Native, spring.

Marloo.—Native, kangaroo.

Marma.—Native, mother.

Marnoo.—Native, fingers.

Marong.—The Murray river pine, (Callitris).

Maroo.—Native, pine trees.

Martha Mount.—Named by one of the lieutenants on board the *Rattlesnake*, after Mrs. Lonsdale.

Maryborough.— After Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland. Named by Mr. J. Daly, Gold Commissioner, 10/3/54, after his birthplace. "The Age, 13/7/03, page 6; "The Mount Alexander Mail," 22/7/54; "The Age," 25/4/04.

Marysville.—After Mary, daughter of Hon. Richard Heales.

Mather's Creek —Mr. Mather, carpenter, from Melbourne, killed 1843, by a fallen tree. "Victorian Pioneers," page 232.

Matlock.—After a town of that name in Derbyshire, England.

Mathina Falls.—Native, beautiful valley.

Maxwell Mount.—After John Maxwell, of Cathkin.

McCrae Creek.—Dr. McCrae, pioneer.

McDonald Creek. McDonald's Track, Gippsland. } George T. McDonald, District Surveyor, afterwards Surveyor of Castlemaine, now in Queensland.

McLennan's Straits—Named after one of the party who first explored them in a boat. "Victorian Pioneers," page 197.

Meeniyan.—Native, Luna.

Melbourne.—After Lord Melbourne. Named by Sir. R. Bourke.

Melton.—Named by G. W. Rusden, J.P., after Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Mentone.—After a place in Europe.

Meran.—Native way of pronouncing Meering.

Mercer.—Dr. George Duncan Mercer, pioneer.

Meredith.—Chas. Meredith, of Tasmania.

Mering.—Native, Merinkie—it will stick.

Merino.—After Merino, England.

Merri Creek.—Native, stone.

Merrigum.—Native, little plain.

Merriang.—A township on the Merri Creek.

Merrick.—Merrick, pioneer.

Merring.—Native, earth, wind.

Merton.—After a town in England.

Metcalfe.—After Lord Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica.

Mia Mia.—Native, hut.

Miepoll.—After an hotel incident. Named by J. G. W. Wilmott.

Milawa.—Native name of the Murray river.

Millewa.—Native, big one water. (Murray river).

Milloo.—Native, river.

Mincha.—Native, wild turkey.

Mindai.—Native, a kind of snake.

Miram.—Native, bough of a tree.

Mirboo.—Native, kidney.

Misery Mount.—Named by Learmouth and others. "Victorian Pioneers," page 41.

Mitta Mitta.—Native. Named by Hume and Howell, 20/11/24.

Mitchell
Mitchell's Town } —After Major Mitchell.

Mitchell River.—After nephew of Macfarlane, the discoverer.

Mitre Hill
Mitre Lake } Named by Major Mitchell, 1836. The former after its shape.

Modewarre.—Native, musk duck.

Moolap.—Native, Molop. The native name for Point Henry. Named by J. H. Wedge, 1835.

Moira.—The home in Ireland of the father of Hume.

Moallaack.—Native, cry of frogs.

Molesworth.—Sir Wm. Molesworth, statesman, Advocate of the cause of the Colonies in the Commons. Named by Thos. Pinniger, surveyor.

Moliagul.—Native Moliagulk—a wooded hill.

Mollison Creek.—W. F. Mollison, pioneer.

Mologa.—Native, sand hill.

Molyullah.—Native, foot hills.

Monda Mount.—Native, Mowrunda.

Monkey Creek.—Native bear or monkey. (Strzelecki).

Moolerr.—Native, the flooded or red gum.

Monivae.—From Monivae Castle, Ireland. Named by Ffrench, squatter, who came from that place,

Monomeith.—Native, agree, amity, planet Jupiter.

Montgomery Hill.—Mr. Montgomery, storekeeper.

Moondarra.—Native, much rain.

Moonambel.—Native, a hole in the rock.

Moonee Ponds.—Moonee Moonee, a native, died August, 1845.

Moora.—Native, earth, soil.

Moorabbin. —Native, Moo-roo-bin—woman's milk.

Moorabool.—Native, the curlew, a mussel.

Mooradoo.—Native, powder and shot.

Mooradoranook.—Native Chief noted for his treachery.—Bonwick, page 269.

Moorooduc.—Native, King Murradock—means dark.

Mooroolbark.—Native, red earth.

Mooroopna.—Native, deep water.

Morang.—Native, clouds.

Moranghurk.—The name the natives called Buckley, after a departed chief.

Mooree.—Native, earth, soil.

Morekana.—Native, wild.

Mordialloc —Native, near the little sea. (Moordy Yallock.)

Morrl Morrl.—Native, little hills.

Mornington.—

Morea.—After a place in Greece.

Morrison.—Hugh Morrison, pioneer.

Mortat.—Native, pleasant banks.

Mortchup.—Native, large water hole.

Mostyn.—Flint, England.

Muckatah.—Native, a little plain.

Muckleford.—After Mr. Muckleford, nick named Mucklejohn.

Muddy Creek.—Named by Hume and Hovell, 1824,

Mudgeegonga.—Native, deep sound, or water fall on Spring Ck.

Mulgrave —Named after hotel built by Thomas Irwin, 1852 or 1853.

Munica.—Native, fish.

Muntham.—Sussex, England.

Murchison.—Sir Roderick Murchison.

Murndal.—Native, thunder. "Australian Race," vol. iii., page 483.

Murra Wurra.—Native, Murra—hand, camp. Wurra—bad.

Murray.—Named by Capt. Chas. Sturt, 1830, after Sir George Murray, Secretary of the Colonies.

Muston Creek.—After Mr. Muston, 1839.

Murra Murrangbong.—Native, lightning.

Murnungin.—Native, hands.

Muroon.—Native, a large March fly. "Phillip's Land," by Dr. Lang, page 144.

Myaring.—Native, local, before.

Myers Flat.—Wm. Myers. pioneer.

Myrniong.—Native, name of Mt. Blackwood, means root like a carrot, (Microseris Forsteri, "Austral English," Morris.)

Myrtleford.—From Myrtle Creek.

N

Nangana —Native, to see, compare, examine.

Nangeela.—Native, name of River Glenelg.

Nanowie.—Native, a corner.

Napier Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after General Napier, Aug. 22nd, 1836.

Naram Naram.—Native, an old man. "Australian Race," vol. iii. page 492.

Narang.—Native, small.

Narbethong.—Native, cheerful, lively, humorous.

Narimga.—Native, an egg.

Narmbool.—Native, Marmbool—fat.

Narrobuk.—Native smell.

Naree Worran.—Native, Naree—sheoak, Warren—ocean. "Australasian," 28/11/'03.

Narrung.—Native, moon. "Australian Race," vol. iii , page 557.

Nayook.—Native, Na-i-a-youk—cockatoo.

Nebo Mount.—A Scriptural name.

Neerim.—Native, tall, elevated, long.

Nelson.—Named by Lieut James Grant of the *Lady Nelson*.

Nepean.—Named by Lieut. J. Murray of the *Lady Nelson*, 1802, after Sir Evan Nepean, Sec. to the Admiralty.

Nerran.—Native, moon.

Newham.—Rev. Daniel Newham, Curate with Bishop Lerry, 1848.

Nerring.—Native, whipstick.

Newstead.—Named after Hotel which was opened May 18th, 1855, by Messrs. Jones, Beard and Friedlich. See *Mount Alexander Mail*, 18/5/'55.

Nekeeya.—Native, Negea—name of Bunbury Marsh.

Nhill,—Native, Nihil—red clay.

Nicholson River.—Named by McMillan and party after Colonial Sec. of Sydney.

Nillacootie.—Indian name, blue house,

Nillumbik —Native, no good.

Nindoo.—Native, Nindo—you.

Ninyeunook.—Native, Nanyenook—beard.

Nivelle Lake.—Named by Major Mitchell, 13/9/'36.

Noojee.—Native, cease, exactly, content.

Noorilim.—Native, Ngoorai illum, illum—bark. Their huts made of bark.

Normanby.—Marquis of Normanby, Ambassador in Paris, 1848.

Noorongong.—Native, name of a tree.

Norong.—Native, mother.

Northcote.—Sir Stafford Northcote (Lord Iddesleigh).

Nowie.—Native, sun. "Australian Race," vol. iii, page 439.

Nowa Nowa.—Native, the rising sun.

Nurcoung.—Native, birds, native companion.

Nurong.—Native, flour.

Nyora.—Native, cherry (Excarpus Spartea)

O

Ochtertyre.—Named by Major Mitchell, 17/10/'36, after Sir George Murray who was second son of Baron of Ochtertyre.

Officer,—Mr. M. Officer.

Olinda Ck.—Alice Olinda Hodgkinson, daughter of C. Hodgkinson, surveyor.

Omeo.—Native,

One Tree Hill (Dandenong Ranges).—Named by Trig, surveyor, who left a large tree in an open space as a landmark.

Orford —Earl of Orford (Walpole).

Ormond Pt.—Named after the father of Francis Ormond who was Captain of the *Glen Huntly*, which was wrecked at that point.

Osborne.—Richard Osborne, M.L.C,

Otway (Cape Albany Otway).—Named by Lieut. Grant, 1801.

Ovens River.—After Brigadier-Major Ovens, Private Secretary to Gov Sir Thos Brisbane, 1824.

Oxley.—After John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor General of N.S. Wales. Named by Hume and Hovell, 25/11/'24.

P

Pastoria.—Named by Mr. Govett.

Palmer St. (Hawthorn).—Sir Jas. Palmer, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Palmerston.—Lord Palmerston.

Panmure.—Lord Panmure.

Paps.—Syn. Native, Maindample.

Parslows.—Mr. Parslow, pioneer.

Parwan.—Native, magpie

Patton Cape.—Named by Lieut. Grant in the *Lady Nelson*.

Pascoe Vale.—J. Pascoe Fawkner.

Paterson Cape.—Capt. Paterson, Lieut. Governor. Named by Lieut. Grant, 1801.

Patho.—Native, lagoon.

Pearson.—Wm. Pearson, pioneer, of Sale.

Peechelba.—Indian, behind.

Percydale.—Named after Percy Carr, P.M., of Avoca.

Pentridge (now Coburg).—After a village in Wiltshire.

Pentland Hills.—Scotland. Named by Kenneth S. Clarke, pioneer, 1838.

Perritt Peritt.—Native, plover.

Peg-leg Gully.—Circumstance that three old fellows with timber toes being the first to strike on gold in that place.

Peerewerrh P.R.—Native, waterfall and opossum.

Peterborough.—England.

Petril Island.—After wreck of the *Petril*.

Phillip Port } Mr. Bowen, of *Lady Nelson*, was the first to enter the
Phillip Bay } bay, 1/2/1802. Lieut. John Murray, R.N., *Lady Nelson*, called it Port King in honor of Gov. King, at whose request it was changed to Port Phillip in honor of Gov. Phillip.

Phillip Island.—Capt. Arthur Phillip.

Pickering Point.—After surveyor.

Pierrepoint Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 12/9/'36.

Pigeon Ponds.—Named by Major Mitchell, 31/8/'36, after a bronze winged pigeon.

Pirron Yaloak.—Native, Pirron—small, Yallock—water.

Piper Mt. } Named by Hume and Hovell after Capt. Piper,
Piper's Ck. } 2/12/'24.

Plenty River.—Named by Gellibrand and party, as it is the only stream, except the Barwon, deserving the name of river. 12/2/1836.

Pohlman's Creek.—R. W. and E. Pohlman.

Porneet.—Native, tadpole.

Poowong.—Native, carrion.

Port Albert.—After Prince Albert. Named by party on board the *Singapore*, 1842.

Port Arlington.—Named in 1851.

Port Fairy.—1827. Mr. Wishart, the master of a cutter, *Fairy*, was caught in a gale, put into a bay and named it after the cutter.

Portland —Named after Duke of Portland, Sec. of State, by Lieut. Grant in *Lady Nelson*, 1800.

Providence Ponds.—It was providence that there were ponds between the Mitchell and the Avoca Rivers.

Powlett River.—After F. A. Powlett, Commissioner for Crown Lands.

Pretty Sally's Hill (Big Hill).—Named after a pioneer who was rather the reverse of beautiful. *The Sunbury Times*, 3/10/'03.

Preston.—Named by Edward Wood after Preston in Sussex, *Argus*, 7/1/'02.

Prahran.—Native, Pru ur-ran—nearly surrounded by water. "Australasian," 12/4/'02.

Pyalong.—Named by A. F. Mollison, 1837.

Pyramid Hill.—Named by Major Mitchell after resemblance to the monuments in Egypt.

Pyramid Hill (St. Arnaud).—A mass of quartz 32 feet high of that shape.

Pyrenees.—Named by Major Mitchell, 10/9/'36.

Porcupine Creek.—After Porcupine Inn, near Ravenswood.

Pyke's Peak.—Thos. Pyke.

Piggoreet.—Native, a curlew.

Pinnacle Hill.—7038. Named by Dr. Neumayer, 19/11/'60.

Q

Quambatook.—Native, a rat.

Quamby —Native, Kuambee—stop.

R

Rabbit Island.—Named by party on board the *Singapore*, 1840, sent to explore, from the fact that it swarmed with rabbits, the progeny of a few which a sea captain had left.

Raglan.—Named by Capt. Clarke after Lord Raglan, General of British forces in Crimea.

Ravenswood.—Ravenswood Inn.

Raymond Island.—Wm. A. Raymond, pioneer.

Redruth.—After a place in Cornwall.

Reeves.—John Reeves, pioneer, 1846.

Refuge Cove.—Named from it being the only place a vessel can find shelter from the eastward, on the side of the Wilson Promontory. Named by J. L. Stokes, R.N. "Discoveries in Australia," page 429.

Reid's Creek.—After David Reid. Gold was discovered by one of his shepherds on this creek.

Repose Lake.—Named by Major Mitchell, 18/9/'36, where the party reposed for two weeks.

Research.—An old goldfield which has been searched three times.

Richardson River.—Named by Major Mitchell after the Botanical Collector who had an involuntary bath in the stream.

Richmond.—After a lovely hill of that name by the Thames, twelve miles from London. "The Melbourne Guide Book."

Riddell Mt. } John C. Riddell, pioneer, who arrived from N.S.
Riddell Ck. } Wales by land.

Rifle Range.—Named by Major Mitchell, 1836, after 95th, now the Rifle Brigade.

Ripon.—Earl of Ripon, 1831.

Roadnight Point.—W. Roadnight, pioneer.

Rockbank.—After Hotel of that name.

Rodborough.—Named after Rodborough Vale, England, by Mr. Bucknall, pioneer.

Rosebery.—Lord Rosebery.

Rosebrook.—Philip D. Rose, pioneer.

Rosebud.—From the wreck of the *Rosebud*, 40 or 50 years ago. "Arena Sun," May 7th, 1903.

Rosedale.—In England.

Rose's Gap.—A. Rose, pioneer.

Rossbridge.—Capt. Ross.

Rothesay.—Scotland.

Rouse Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 9/9/'36.

Rowan Lake.—George and Christian Rowan, pioneers. "The Australasian," June 3, 1905, page 1295.

Rucker's Hill.—W. F. Rucker, pioneer, died 1882.

Ruffy.—Wm. Jas. Ruffy, pioneer.

Russell's Ck.—Geo. Russell, pioneer, 1836.

Russell St.—Lord John Russell.

Rutherglen.—After the native town of Hon. John Alston Wallace, M.L.C.

S

Sabine Mt.—Major-General Sabine.

Sailor's Gully.—After a runaway sailor who was found dead after drinking heavily. "Journal of the Pioneers and Old Residents Association, Castlemaine District," No. 2, page 12.

Sale.—Sir Robert Sale, who went to Cabul in 1842.

St. Arnaud.—Named by Capt. Clarke after J. L. De St. Arnaud, French Marshal in the Crimea.

St. Fillans.—Scotland.

St. Helena.—The residence of Mr. A. Beale. He was born on St. Helena Island, and was Paymaster-General in East India Co. forces, and saw Napoleon Buonaparte in exile. Willows were introduced by him in Bacchus Marsh, Yarra and Plenty Rivers from a cutting brought from the Island. "The Sunbury Paper," 1903.

St. Kilda.—After Capt. Sir. Thos. Acland's yacht, *The Lady of St. Kilda*, trading between Melbourne and Tasmania in the year 1844 and prior to it. Named by Gov. Latrobe, 1842.

St. Leonard Mt.—Named by Mr. Ryrie, of Yarra Flats, after a relative of the name of Leonard.

Salisbury.—Lord Salisbury.

Saltwater River.—Named or suggested by Mr. Grimes, Surveyor General of N.S Wales, 1803.

Sandford.—England.

Sandhurst.—Capt. Bull and others visited the goldfields and found that each of the Gov. officials were educated in Sandhurst, England; then they called the place by that name.

San Remo.—After a winter resort in Italy.

Sandringham.—After the Prince of Wales's now (King Edward VII.) home in England.

Sarah Sands Hotel.—After first steamer from England to Melbourne.

Scarsdale.—After a place in Derbyshire, England, 1857.

Schank Cape.—Named by Grant after a friend, Capt John Schank, 1801, who directed the building of the *Lady Nelson*.

Schnapper Point.—Named by A. B. Balcome, pioneer.

Scoresby.—Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S., who journeyed to Australia and round the world for magnetic research.

Sebastopol.—So called from the blasting operations there. "Western Victoria" (Bonwick), page 153.

Singapore Mt.—Barque *Singapore*.

Sedgwick.—Professor A. Sedgwick.

Serviceton.—Hon. James Service.

Seville.—Named by Wm. Henry Smith after his daughter, Seville.

Seymour.—Named by Major Mitchell after Lord Seymour.

Shaw River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 4/9/'36.

Shelford —After a place of that name in England.

Shepherd's Ck (Evelyn).—After Mr. Sheppard, pioneer.

Shirley.—Colonel Shirley of the Crimea.

Shortland's Bluff.—Lieut John Shortland of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*.

Sierra Range.—Named by Major Mitchell, 14/9/'36, because of its appearance.

Simpson's Road (now Victoria St) Richmond.—After Jas. Simpson.

Sinclair.—John Sinclair, pioneer.

Skipton.—After a place in Yorkshire.

Smeaton —East Lothain Estate held by a relative of John Hepburn named Sir Thos. Hepburn.

Smythesdale.—After John James Barlow Smythe, 1841.

Smythe's Gully (Queenstown).—After R. B. Smythe, of Mines Department.

Soldiers' Hill (Ballarat).—Named because in 1854 the troopers sent to quell the rioters here encamped.

Somerville —After Mr. Sumner of Grice, Sumner & Co., 1864.

Sorrento.—After a city in Italy.

Spottiswoode.—Capt. George Spottswood. "The Argus," 24/5/'06, page 5.

Spring Vale.—After hotel of that name which was named and owned by Matthew Bergin, after spring near his place.

Stapylton Mt.—Named after S. G. Stapylton, in charge of Major Mitchell's return journey.

Station Peak —Named by Flinders, 1802.

Stavely Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after Gen. Sir Wm. Stavely, 19/7/'36.

Stawell.—After Sir Wm. Stawell.

Steavenson River —After John Steavenson, an old officer of the Victorian Board of Works.

Stevenson's Creek (Eltham).—After J. Stevenson, pioneer.

Steele's Creek.—After Michael Steele, pioneer.

Steiglitz.—John Von Steiglitz, pioneer.

Stephen St. (Melbourne).—Sir Jas. Stephens.

Stewart Mt —Mr. Gideon Stewart, pioneer.

Stokes River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 15/8/'36, after Captain Stokes, of the *Beagle*, who surveyed the coast; styled the "Australian Voyager."

Strangways.—General Strangways.

Struan.—After Struan Robertson.

Strathfieldsaye.—After a place in Hampshire, England.

Streatham.—After a village near London. "Western Victoria" (Bonwick), page 15.

Strickland Mt.—Mr. Strickland, member of the Haines Ministry.

Strezlecki Ranges.—After Count Strezlecki.

Sturgeon Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell, 13/9/'36, after Colonel Sturgeon of the Staff Corps.

Stuart Mill.—John Stuart Mill, M.P. for Westminster, 1865 to 1868.

Sullivan's Bay.—John Sullivan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sunbury.—After village on the Thames, by Wm. Jackson. "The Sunbury Times," 23/5/'03.

Sunday Creek.—Named by Hume and Hovell, 12/12/1824.

Surry River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 30/8/'36, after Earl Surrey.

Surrey Hills.—Named by J. H. Knipe.

Survey Point.—Where there was a survey camp.

Sutherland Creek.—Robert Sutherland, pioneer.

Sutton.—Lord Manners Sutton, Gov. of Victoria.

Swan Island.—Named by Bowen of the *Lady Nelson*. He and his men lived principally on swan.

Swan Hill.—Named by Major Mitchell because of the party having been disturbed at night by the noise of wild fowl in a lagoon half a mile distant, 21/6/'36.

Sydenham.—Named by Mr. Coane, surveyor, and others because of its euphony.

T

Tabilk.—Tarbilk, country.

Taggerty.—Native, Taggarty. Natives used to gather a blue pigment or clay on its banks with which to stain their bodies.

Talambe.—Native of the Bogan tribe (Mitchell).

Talgarno.—Native, dry country.

Tallangatta.—Native, Toolangutta Corrieong—trees abound.

Tallygaroopna.—Native, Tarigoroopna—large trees.

Tandarook.—Native, Darook—a kind of vegetable.

Tambo.—Native, Tanbo—breasts' milk; Tambo, fish. Curr's "Australian Race," vol. iii., Page 554.

Tandarra.—Native, camp here. "The Australasian," 28/10/'05.

Tangambalanga.—Native, crayfish, big lobster.

Tarcombe.—From a place in Cornwall, England.

Taripta.—Native, small bog trees.

Tarkeeth.—Native, marsh.

Tarra River.—After a native named Charlie Tarra, who accompanied Count Strzlecki from N. S. Wales.

Tarraville.—Named after the Tarra River.

Tarrawarra.—Native, Tarra—thigh.

Tatchera.—Native, the large plain.

Tarrengower.—The big rough mountain.

Taylor's Ck. (Lodge Park).—George Taylor.

Taylor Mt.—After J. Taylor, pioneer, 1840.

Tatura.—Native, small lagoon.

Tchiree.—Native, charcoal.

Tchuterr.—Native, the shell parroket, in the dialect of the Avoca native.

Telbit.—Native, river junction.

Terang.—Native, a twig with leaves. "The Argus," June 17, 1905.

Terrinallum.—Native, Tirrenchillum, a hill of fire or sea swallow. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol. ii, page 82. The native name of Mt. Elephant.

Terlite-Mungie.—Native, fish.

Terrick Terrick.—Native, the pool where the emus drink. Another meaning given by "The Argus," 23/6/'06, is "The Sand Martin."

Thalia.—Greek, the muse of pastoral poetry.

Thomastown.—"Vic. and its Metropolis," page 437.

Thomson River.—Named by Angus McMillan after Colonial Sec. at Sydney.

Thoona.—Native, a hill.

Thornton.—D. Thornton, 1848.

Tiega.—Native, sister.

Timmering.—Native, Tymna—the kangaroo, Mering—ground.

Timboon.—Native, a mussel shell used as a knife. Named by Mr. Ewing.

Timbarra.—Native, Timbarragun—the tree fern.

Tittybong.—Native, hard ground.

Tobin Yallock.- Native, Torbonarach.

Tolmie.—E. Tolmie, pioneer, 1850.

Tongio-Mungie.—Native, Mungie—fish.

Tongala —Native, River Murray.

Tonimbuk.—Native, burn.

Tooborac.—Native. Named by J. H. Patterson. "Letters of Victorian Pioneers," page 6.

Toolang.—Native, stringy bark forest.

Toolangi.—Native, zeal, enthusiasm, eagerness. "The Australasian," 4/11/'05.

Toolka.—Native, Cape Barren geese.

Toolondo.—Native, morass, swamp or reedy lagoon.

Tooloy.—Native, wattle tree gum.

Tooliorook.—Native, brackish lake.

Toombon.—Native, good grass.

Toonalook.—Native, long narrow water.

Toora.—Native, woman, wind, fire. "Australian Race," vol i., page 34.

Toort.—Native, stars.

Toorak.—Native, tea tree springs, swamp with rushes.

Toronga.—Native, new, modern.

Tottington.—From a place in Norfolk, England.

Tourrourong.—Native, snake.

Towan Gurr.—Name of black woman commonly known as Black Alice.

Towanninny.—Native, head cut off by a blow on the back of the neck where the soul or spirit is.

Too-roo.- Native, snake.

Towong.--Native, marma tree, a tall white gum.

Trawalla.--Native, much rain, wild water.

Trentham.—After Lord Trentham.

Truganina.—Lalla Rookh, the last of the Tasmanian blacks.

Tullamarine.—After a native boy Tullamarena. "The Argus," 28/4/'06.

Tulum.—Native, wild duck.

Tooan.—Native, the flying squirrel.

Turkeeth.—Native, marshy ground.

Turandurey.—Native woman who accompanied Major Mitchell, 1836. She was the mother of Ballendella.

Tyaak.—Native, reeds.

Tyar.—Native, soil, earth.

Tyers River. } After Charles J. Tyers, surveyor, pioneer.
Tyers Lake. }

Tylden.—After Brigadier-General Tylden of the Crimea War.

Tyntynder —Native, an acrid lichen.

Tyrell Lake.—Named by E. J. Eyre.

U

Upton P.R.—After a place in Cornwall, England.

Ultima.—Named by Mr. Govett.

Undera.—Native, fat.

Urangara.—Native, the sun.

U. T. Creek.—Ultima Thule Creek.—Latin for boundary. Was formerly the boundary of two runs.

V

Vandycke Mt.—After a racehorse.

Vaughan.—Hon. C. Vaughan, M.P.

Violet Town.—Named by Major Mitchell "Violet Ponds," after flowers.

Victoria Range.—Named by Major Mitchell, 23/7/'36.

Victoria Lake.—Named by Angus McMillan and others after the youthful Queen, Jan. 15th, 1840.

Villiers.—After Hon. E. E. Villiers, 1841.

W

Wabba.—Native, bronze winged pigeon.

Wahgunyah.—Native, the resting place of the crows. "The Argus," 3/6/'05.

Wahring.—Native, Waaring—name of portion of Goulburn River.

Wail.—Native, the bird called a curlew; by the colonists.

Walhalla.—On Mr. John Johnson's, Junr., return from the Continent of Europe, being appointed Chairman of Claim No. 7 north, at Stringer's Ck., he named the mine the "Walhalla," and thence the origin of the town. Extract from Mr. Henry Rosales' letter.

Walla Walla.—Native, much rain.

Wallan Wallan.—Native, much rain.

Wallace.—James Clerk Wallace.

Walmer.—Walmer Castle, where the Duke of Wellington lived and died.

Wallowa.—Native, acacia calamefolium (sweet).

Wal Wal.—Native, reeds, full of reeds.

Wallup.—Native, sleeping lizard.

Wando River.—Named by Major Mitchell, 1836, means one. "Australian Race," vol iii., page 484.

Wandong.—Native, ghosts, spirits. Named by Fredk. George Arkell. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol. ii., page 420.

Wandiligong.—Equivalent to Wandong.

Wangoom.—Native, a weapon thrown in battle and useful in the bush to knock down birds, etc.

Wangaratta.—Native, open country, also where the rivers meet. "The Australasian," 12/5/'06, 19/5/'06.

Wanwin.—Native, black water holes.

Wannon River.—Native. Named by Major Mitchell, 1836.

Waranga.—Native, Wahroonga—your home.

Waratah.—An Australian flower, Gums Telopea. "Austral English" (Morris).

Warburton.—After Charles Warburton Carr, Police Magistrate and Warden.

Warmur.—Native, young box tree.

Warrenheip.—Native, warrengeep, emu feathers.

Warngar.—Native, stringy bark.

Warrion.—Native, coast.

Warracknabeal.—Native, large gum trees.

Warragul.—Native, ferocious, savage.

Warrak.—Native, fists.

Warrain.—Native, marine.

Warranook.—Native, upper lip.

Warrock.—Native, honeysuckle tree.

Warra Warra.—Native, lips.

Warrnambool.—Native, Warrambool—the milky way. "Geelong Advertiser," Oct. 1st, 1904.

Wategat.—Native, come, come here.

Waterloo.—After the battle of that name.

Watson's Creek.—After Jas. Watson.

Watts River.—George Watts was a stockrider on Mr. Ryrie's station, near Yarra Glen, and was drowned in the stream, thence the name, about 1843. "Old Melbourne Memories," Rolf Balderwood, page 16.

Waterloo Bay. } Were suggested by the fact that on the day of
Wellington Cape. } our anchoring occurred one of the greatest events ever achieved by British arms. "Discoveries of Australia," J. L. Stokes, page 431.

Weeah.—Native, narrow-leaved mallee.

Wellington Lake.—Named after Duke of Wellington by Mr. Orr 1841.

Wellington Mt.—Named by Angus McMillan, 1840.

Wedderburne.—From Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrels."

Wehla.—Native, the common grey opposum.

Welshpool.—After P. W. Welsh, one of Melbourne's early merchants.

Wendouree.—Native, Wendaaree—be off or off you go.

Werrigar.—Native, Werrik—clearing, Ghor—the blossom of the box tree; cleaning the ground from the falling blossoms before encamping.

Werona.—Native, quiet.

Weering.—Native, ear.

Westbury.—After a place in England.

Weerap.—Native, black fish.

Weston.—P. W. Weston, 1851.

Western Port.—Discovered by George Bass, H.M.S. *Reliance*, in a whale-boat, 1798, from its situation with reference to Sydney.

Whalers' Point.—Mr. Dulton built a house here in 1829.

Wheeler's Hill.—After J. Wheeler.

White Horse Hotel (Box Hill).—Built and named by Patrick Trainer, 1854.

White Hills (Bendigo).—So called from the quantities of dazzling white pipeclay or soft schist brought up by diggings and spread over surface.

White Lake.—Named by Major Mitchell, 26/7/'36.

Whitelaws.—After O. P. Whitelaw, svrveyor, who was drowned at Walhalla.

Whitfield.—Whitefield.

Whittlesea.—Named by Mr. Mason, who surveyed it, after a town in Cambridgeshire, England, where he once lived.

Whroo.—Native, lips, mouth.

Wight Point.—After a fancied resemblance to the Isle of Wight, England, by Lieut. James Grant.

Wilkin.—Native, native dog.

Wilgul.—Native, hawk, a bird.

Willam.—Native, building, habitation, hut, cottage.

Wilkur.—Native, dingo or wild dog.

Willlangie.—Native, wind.

Willain.—Native, loose.

Will Will Rook.—Where the curlew abounds. The blacks have a superstitious dread of them because of their mournful cry. Robert Hoddle.

Wilson's Promontory.—Named by Gov. Hunter after Thomas Wilson of London. Suggested by Capt. Flinders and Bass.

Willsmere.—A. S. Wills, pioneer.

Wills Mt.—Dr. Neumayer proposed the name after his unfortunate young friend Wills, of Burke and Wills expedition.

Williamstown.—After King William IV.

William Mt.—Named by Major Mitchell after King William IV.

Willung.—Native, much rain. "Australian Race," page 557.

Wimmera River.—Native, boomerang, a throwing stick.

Windham.—General Windham.

Windmill Hill (Maryborough).—After a crushing battery with wooden stampers worked by the wind. Known as Rundle's Folly.

Winjeel.—Native, eagle.

Winton.—Major George de Winton

Wirchelleba.—Native, a dry water course.

Wirmbool.—Native, ear.

Wirrate.—Native, afar, beneath, beyond.

Woady Yalloak.—Native, standing water.

Wodonga.—Native, from an edible nut found in lagoons.

Wollert.—Native, where the opposum abound.

Wongarra.—Native, one wild pigeon.

Wonga Wonga.—Native, pigeon.

Wonnangatta.—Native, big water.

Wonyip.—Native, fire.

Wonwondah.—Native, alteration.

Wonthaggi —Native, born to drag, etc.

Woodend —From its being the depot for cut wood felled at Mt. Macedon.

Wombelano.—Native, love, lovely, pretty.

Woodford.—General Sir Alex. Woodford, a Peninsular veteran.

Woodnaggerak.—Native, Wonagarack—sandy ground.

Woods Point.—After Harry Woods, a storekeeper, who followed the diggers with a small cargo of flour.

Woodstock (Bendigo).—After Henry James Woodstock Muir, a pioneer.

Woolamai —Named by Bass from its resemblance to woolamai or sea horse of Pt. Jackson.

Woololook — Native, cry of the curlew.

Woolpack Inn (Bacchus Marsh) —Jas. Elijah Crook built the hotel. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol. ii., page 423.

Woomelang.—Native, poor.

Woorara.—Native, mountainous place.

Woorap.—Native, ochre.

Woora Woora.—Native, a common club used in single combat.

Woori Yallock.—Native, plenty water

Woorak. — Native, a plain level country, honeysuckle tree or banksia.

Wooronook.—Native mouth.

Woorragee.—Native, peppermint tree.

Worrouring.—Native, river or stream.

Wortongie.—Native, man.

Wuk Wuk.—Native, pronounced wurk wurk, ground or earth.

Wurrook.—Native, flat, level.

Wurdi Youang—Native for Mt. You Yang, means big hill.

Wycheproof—Native, Wychepoorp—rushes growing on a hill.

Wyeboo.—Native, brief, concise, jot, small.

Wyndham.—General Sir. H. Wyndham, K.C.B., M.P.

Wy Yung.—Native, kind of duck, a youug duck.

Wyuna—Native, Wai-oo-na—clear water.

Y

Yabba Yabba.—Native, ants' nest.

Yackandandah.—Native, loose, gravelly soil.
Yackan—mother.
Yag-gun—for the country.
Don—Hill.

Yaloak.—Native, a shallow swampy stream.

Yallock.—Native, water, river.

Yallum.—Native, water hole, well.

Yambuk.—Native, moon.

Yannathan.—Native, to walk about, promenade.

Yan Yean.—Native, name of native chief, one of those who signed the Batman Treaty. It means a bachelor, boyish.

Yapeen.—Native, green hill or green valley.

Yarra Yarra.—Native, a water fall, commonly thought to mean ever flowing. The native name for the river was Bay-ra-rung, which means mist.

Yarraberg.—From Yarra trees.

Yarragon.—Native, Yarragongatha—hair of the head. "Australian Race" (Curr), vol. iii., page 533.

Yarra Glen.—Formerly known as Yarra Flats.

Yarram Yarram.—Native, fine large river.

Yarraville.—From Yarra River.

Yarrawonga.—Native, where the wonga or cormorant builds in the tall gum. "Argus," 23/6/'06.

Yarrayne.—Discovered and named by Major Mitchell from the yarra trees growing on its banks, July, 1836. The river is now known as the Loddon.

Yarrowalla.—Native, blue paroquet.

Yea.—Named by Captain S. G. Clarke after a Colonel who distinguished himself fatally in the Crimea, Colonel Lacy Yea.

Yellingbo.—Native, to-day.

Yendon.—Native, scrubby.

Yering.—Native, scrubby.

Yeringberg.—Named by Gullame de Pury. "Vic. and its Metropolis," vol ii., page 408.

Yerrang.—Native, scrubby, or thicket.

Yinnar.—Native, woman, walk, go, you go.

Youarabuck.—Native, accelerate.

Yonduck.—Native, jostle, to push.

Yuonga.—Native, anew, over again.

Yulecart.—The old Grange House Station in 1840.

Yehrip.—Native, iron bark tree.

Yalla-y-poora.—Native, a pollard or gum tree which has been cut and sprouted.

Yowang.—Native, Station Peak, big hill

Yillum.—Native, house.

Yellangip.—Native, crabholes.

Yeo.—After a place in England.

Yarrowee.—Scottish, yarrow.

Yurong.—Native, rain clouds.

Yarak.—Native, the country round Lake Coorong.

Yallook.—Native, water.

Yuroke.—Native, Eurok Iguana.

Yalbert.—Native, come on.

Yielima.—Native, Yillima.

Z

Zero Mt.—Discovered by Major Mitchell, July 17, 1836. After a night's experience.

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